









**DONATIONS FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE  
OF IRELAND.**

Amount acknowledged in money in last Lib-  
erator. 1926 35

man 50c, Mrs. Tolman, 50c, (by Jona. Buffum),	5 00
Daniel Gregg, Dedham, for the Highland Scotch,	10 00
Contributions in Jamaica, Vt. by James Brown, from Rev. Sumner Lincoln,	18 00
A Friend in Lynn, by letter, signed "W.",	10 00
	\$100 25

10 Cases and bds. food and clothing from friends in Lynn, in addition to former donations, by J. B. Buffum.

1 box clothing from Charlotte Churchill, Plymouth, Mass.

14 boxes, 1 bale and 1 bbl. of clothing collected by Charles Hadwin and Thos. Drew of Worcester, in addition to former donations;—one of the boxes is filled with 157 garments from the ladies of one of the Unitarian churches in Worcester.

Box clothing from friends in Yabridge, Mass.

1 large box clothing from Crowell & Baxter, of Bath, Me., per schr. Hylas.

The Boston Relief Committee will charter one more vessel to take donations to Ireland soon, which will probably sail in all next month.

April 21. FRANCIS JACKSON.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.  
THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the TABERNACLE, BROADWAY, N. Y. on TUESDAY the 11th of MAY. The increasing interest in the Anti-Slavery cause promises an unusually large and important meeting. The bold encroachments of the slave power upon the rights of the North, and the active measures of the slaveholders to extend and perpetuate the curse of human bondage, are awakening the people to a sense of their posi-

tion both as oppressors and oppressed. All their activity and zeal of the friends of the slave arose needed to arouse the country to the conviction that the only safety of the whole PEOPLE is in adopting the principle of the American Anti-Slavery Society, of

**NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!**

The place of the business meetings will be announced hereafter.

**WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.**  
**WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.**  
**S. H. GAY, }**

**NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.**

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society will be held at Dedham, in Temperance Hall, on Thursday, April 29th, at 7 o'clock. A. M. Mr. Garrison, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Douglass will be present. It is earnestly hoped that there will be a strong rally of abolitionists from every part of the County, and from other parts of the State. A meeting of unusual interest is anticipated. The abolitionists of Dedham offer their hospitality to all who may come up to this season.

EDMUND QUINCY, *President*.  
INCREASE S. SMITH, *Secretary*.  
ANSW. W. WESTON, *Secretary*.

[ ] Hitherto, our anti-slavery friends in Norfolk county have been more remiss in their attendance at the meetings of their County Society, than those of any other county. It will be to their just reproach

if they do not attend this meeting in large numbers and in a spirit equal to the solemn exigencies of the times. The presence of DOUGLASS, to say nothing of others, should induce them to turn out *en masse* to give him their warmest reception.]—*Ed. Lib.*

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**SOCIETY FOR AIDING DISCHARGED CONVICTS.**

**GENERAL AGENT.**

Dr. Augustine C. Taft, State Agent for aiding Discharged Convicts, is sole agent of this Society. Office No. 40 Spring St. Regular office hours from 11 to 1, daily. Office open on other business hours. Persons wishing to employ Discharged Convicts, or to transact any other business with the Agent, are requested to call as above.

WALTER CHANNING, President.  
Boston, March 19, 1847.

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ADDISON DAVIS will lecture on slavery in the following places:—

S. Brookfield, Friday,	April	23
Warren, Saturday, Sunday, Monday,	"	24, 25, 26
Palmer, Tuesday,	"	27
S. W. Ibraham, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,	"	28, 29, 30
Springfield, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday,	May	1, 2, 3

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DIED.—In this city, of cancer in the stomach and liver, Mr. Stephen Randall, aged 55 years.

In Hubbardston, March 22, Mrs. Melinda W. Raymond, wife of Joseph Raymond, aged 45.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S  
**Genetel Boarding House,**  
Removed from No. 20 Bulwark-street, to No. 12 Bel-  
knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he  
has fitted up and opened his house to accommo-  
date with Board and Lodging those who may favor  
him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits to  
share. No pains will be spared to render it in every  
way pleasant and agreeable house. Terms mod-  
erate.

April 16

**TO BE LET IN CHELSEA.**  
ONE half of a house, or one or more rooms in the  
same, on Shurtleff street, a few minutes walk  
from the Salem turnpike. For terms, &c. inquire

of April 16 Second 2 mos HENRY CARPENTER, 18 Brattle-street.

**EXCLUSIOR**  
**PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!**

HAVING made very liberal arrangements, and selected both from European and American Foundries the most approved materials for the purpose,

STACY, RICHARDSON, FILMER & CO.

respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to execute, in a style which cannot be surpassed in this city, every description of BOOK, JOB, CARD, FANCY and NEWSPAPER

**PRINTING!**

which may be desirable, and on terms which will readily secure the approval of their patrons.

Following the example of the best establishments, we have made choice of the most approved *Hand-Presses*, (for the nicer descriptions of work) which together with Adams's Patent Power Press, will enable us to execute, to any extent, orders for every variety of Printing.

This establishment is also constantly receiving direct orders from the extensive foundry of Messrs. W. Thorogood & Co. of London, the most choice and beautiful specimens of Border and Job-Founts, of the latest patterns and richest finish; together with the superior Colored and Newspaper Inks of Messrs. Shaskell & Lyons, of London; and in this department of our business we are determined to be second to none in the trade and in the country.

The public are respectfully invited to call and view our facilities for the furtherance of the Print-

ing Business,—and may be assured, that all orders will be executed with neatness and accuracy, and in such time as will be most agreeable to their friends.

STACY, RICHARDSON, FILMER & CO.,  
142-1-2 WASHINGTON ST., Boston,  
Two doors north of the 'Old South'.

S. R. F. & Co. are the publishers and proprietors of 'Excelsior': a *Journal of the Sons of Temperance*, the publication of which has just commenced. Terms, \$2 per annum. Subscriptions received at this office. April 23.

WILLIAM C. NELL,  
COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT AND COLLECTOR

PARTICULAR attention given to preparing Forms of Agreements, Deeds, Mortgages, &c., conducting

Orders left at 21 Cornhill, up stairs, or at the office of Wm. I. Bowditch, Esq., 8 Barristers' Hall will meet with prompt attention.

March, 1847.



## POETRY.

## THE COUNTRY OF THE FREE.

BY ELIZABETH J. FARRER.

My country! little need hast thou, that I thy praise should sing—  
Thy name lies in the Poet's verse, and in the Min-  
ster's string;  
Of mountain gray and valley green, where hero-deeds were done,  
Of regal Western woods and streams, have stirring tales been spun.  
Warriors and Statesmen give the meed of glory unto thee;  
Thy sons are brave, thy daughters fair, oh! Country of the Free!

Amongst the nations of the earth, thou rear'st a haughty crest;  
Thy stately ships at anchor ride on many a river's breast;  
St. George's banner wavereth not more loftily than thine—  
Nor the Lily-Flag of sunny France fairer, O land of mine!

Yes, thou art greatly prosperous, renowned o'er earth and sea,  
And the choicest gifts of Heaven bless the Country of the Free.

Yet, O my Country! undenied as all thy glories stand,  
The Seal of Sin is on thee stamp'd with an enduring brand;  
For evil men with sovereign power in thy high places sit;  
Judgment they give, and execute the laws as they fit.

With scourge, and chain, and gallows-cord, they cast reproach on thee,  
With steel and cord on battle-field—Oh Country of the Free!

Meanwhile, a thousand temples from thy crowded cities rise,  
And in far Western solitudes, the spire points to the skies;  
And we from Heaven's ambassadors a weekly lesson take,  
To 'love all men as brethren,' for gentle Jesus' sake;

To exercise Life's charities at peace with all to be—  
'Tis thus the Christian creed is taught in the Country of the Free!

We read of children offered up at Moloch's sacrifice—  
Of the Hindoo widow's funeral pyre, and slave's shrieking cry;  
The holy light of Truth hath ne'er on Pagan darkness shone,  
And we send the Soldier of the Cross to make Christ's Gospel known—  
And pray that in those godless spheres, a faith like ours may be—  
We bow before that Faith Divine, which maketh all men free.

My Country! mark't yon swarthy man, with grim and horny hand,  
Bowed with the burning noon-side toil, in the slave-market stand?  
Mark't thou the lordly master's eye roll greedy o'er the gold,  
For which he deals in human flesh, there daily bought and sold?  
Tears do not shame his manhood, who seeth wife and children there,  
Each to a separate tyrant bound, O Country of the Free!

Think'st thou the sun in God's high heaven, which shines alike for all,  
Hath looked upon a scene like this—nor heard the Aengler's call?  
Think'st thou the appealing cry went up to an unheeding ear?  
I tell thee nay! our God is just, and will in justice hear!

On the Recording Angel's book no darker doom shall be  
Than *thine* who sell God's image here, in the Country of the Free!

Oh, rouse thy children! bid them gird Truth's holy armor on,  
And in the night of Heaven-born right, put all oppression down!  
Call the poor spirits of the age to aid with tongue and pen,  
The liberation of those poor, degraded, suffering men!  
Then shall the Stripes and Stars proclaim thy glory unto liberty,  
And then may land be truly called the Country of the Free!

OUR TOILING BRETHREN.  
Be cheerful, brethren! We'll toil together,  
And as we labor on from day to day,  
We will not murmur, though inclement weather  
Should for a time our progress stay.

We will not grieve each other with diemay,  
Nor with rude gibes make each other's ire;  
But rather strive to smooth life's rough way,  
As on we wander, thirsting to aspire.

Towards those lovely objects which awaken  
The noblest energies of human souls!  
Soon as our thoughts the proper course have taken,  
Seeking that pleasure which off controls  
Life's stern realities—Heaven will fire each mind  
With love for sacred right—Justice for all Man-kind.

The least of us has an important part  
To set upon the world's still changing stage:  
We, in the tasks assigned us, must engage  
With tireless energy—with honest heart!

We will not write too wildly 'neath the smart  
Which stern oppression sometimes makes us feel.  
But work into each other's hands, to heal  
Each other's sufferings, and cause depart  
The ill which now perplex us. On before  
There is a land of promise fair and bright;  
The tolls we've paid can trouble us no more;  
The present we must learn to use aright!

Onward! still onward, until we reach the goal  
Where TRUTH, and LOVE, and LIBERTY, attend the thriving soul!

From the London Punch.  
POPE PIUS IX.  
Here's health unto Pius, the ninth of the name,  
Here's a health unto Italy's hope;  
Though we're sure to see Exeter hall in a flame  
By proposing the health of the Pope.

But, wherever we find him, we honor a man  
Of improvement who forwards the work—  
Let him do all the good he possibly can,  
And we're ready to drink the Grand Turk.

For right feeling, with masculine wisdom combined,  
And intense admiration we own,  
Whomsoever they distinguished, indeed, never mind  
If they grace the Pontifical throne.

He who puts down abuses and pushes reforms  
In the danger of poison and knife,  
Like a rare gallant fellow, our sympathy warms,  
And we wish him success and long life!

One, and only one Briton has e'er had the luck  
To be raised to the Fishermen's see;  
But Pope Pius displays such decision and pluck,  
One might think that a Briton was he.

Here's a health to the very good health, then, once more,  
The tiers long rest on his pate!  
And may Pius the Ninth, ere his Popedom is o'er,  
Earn the title of Pius the Great.

## REFORMATORY.

## WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

In answer to the inquiry of your correspondent, relative to the Protective Union, I am able to inform, that the objects of the institution are to combine individuals for the purpose of purchasing merchandise of all sorts required in a family, and to render mutual aid, according to the means of each Division. The Institution is called the Working Men's Protective Union—the branches of which, are called Divisions. There is a central or Executive committee, foolishly called the Supreme Division. The name is significant, as indicating a regard for high sounding words and names, which, in the estimation of those who use them, are things. The progress of the Union has been as rapid as most sanguine friends have anticipated. The first Division was formed as an experiment about a year and a half since. The 9th Division has been in existence about six months, and the Divisions number at present 31, and are constantly increasing. The first Division has about 200 members—the 9th about 130—and the number of members of the several Divisions varies from 15 or 20 to 300. They purchase groceries and other merchandise at wholesale, and sell them to the members at an advance on the cost, just sufficient to cover the expenses. The 9th, and I believe the 1st and some other Divisions, charge 6 per cent. on the wholesale cost. I do not know whether any of the Divisions charge less or more. As far as my knowledge extends, they make a saving of from ten to twenty per cent. on the retail prices. The effect of the organization has been to cause some vendors of groceries to offer their goods at cost.

It is perceived in the operations of trade, that when the number of traders are few, profits are large. This encourages others to engage in the trade. Competition divides the patronage and diminishes the profits to a minimum standard, which are still large, compared with the prices at which the Union can afford their goods to the members. When retail prices fall below this minimum standard, some must fail, and the number of retailing diminishes, which enables those who continue in the trade to raise their prices. The Protective Union tends to operate as a check on these fluctuations depending on competition.

I leave a copy of the Constitution at the A. S. Office, that it may be sent to the friend who desires this information, by which he may see what are the principles of the institution.

Persons wishing to become members are required to be total abstainers from the sale or use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but may use them for medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes. They are required to be persons of industrious habits, good morals, &c. as may be seen by the Constitution. Each member must pay at least two dollars admission fee, or a larger sum as each Division may determine for itself, and an assessment of 25 cents per month. This sum is to constitute a fund for the relief of the sick, when such there be, but it may be all invested in merchandise to trade upon. There has, so far, been a sufficient sum always in the treasury to answer the drafts of the sick benefit, so far as I have yet been informed.

It will be seen by the Constitution, that if three fourths of the members of a Division think proper, they may dispense with paying the sick benefit, and keep the whole to trade upon.

As the Constitution will sufficiently reveal the principles of the Union, I think this statement will be a sufficient reply to the request of the inquirer.

D. S. GRANDIN, Cor. Sec.

Division No. 9, W. M. P. U.

Per order of the Division.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

NEWSPAPER, April 11, 1847.

BRO. GARRISON:  
I saw, by a very recent number of the Liberator, some remarks in approbation of a paper devoted to the interests of the 'Sons of Temperance.' I could not almost avoid coming to the conclusion, after reading those remarks, that you were in favor of the doings of that society. Recently, (in this town,) a worthy colored brother was proposed as a candidate for admission into the 'Order.' Not a stain could be found upon his character. He had all the qualifications necessary for admission, and yet he was rejected. What for? Because his Creator had seen fit to create him with a skin a shade darker than some other persons have, though, by the way, not a whit darker than some who belong to the same society. One of our ministers, (Elder Pike,) upon the rejection of our colored brother, came out from among them, bearing a noble testimony against the damning spirit of prejudice against color. May others follow his example.

I have been told that there are two or three societies, who do not exclude them. If it is so, and these colored brethren should come to this town, I suppose they might get into the society, but they would not be wanted. Now, is it possible that you can condemn those lyceums which exclude our colored brethren, and speak approvingly of those societies which do exclude them—or, which amounts to about the same thing, a paper devoted to their interest? Where is my brother Garrison, in regard to this society? Does he belong to one of them? And why has he never given us his opinion concerning this society in regard to this prejudice? Will he answer these questions in his next paper, and oblige his friend and fellow-laborer

JOHN L. LORD.

From the Boston Times.

## WHAT NEXT?

GENS FOR A MONUMENT.—Amongst the ornaments of Trinity churchyard, New-York, is a monument just erected by the corporation of Trinity church, in memory of Capt. Lawrence, who was killed on board the Frigate Chesapeake, in Boston Bay, during the last war. Besides the monument, which is of brown fine stone, representing a sarcophagus on an oblong base, there have been placed around it eight Nixæ Potpourris, with their muzzles upwards, each carrying a ball, and all connected by iron chains!

If we ever felt disposed to indulge in the severest rebuke, it was upon reading the account from the Journal of Commerce of this outrage upon the Gospel of Christ, perpetrated, too, by a church, claiming, by its name, to represent the holiest feature of Orthodoxy. In what age are we living? We are thunderstruck as often as we read of the blackness of darkness that prevailed during the middle ages. But what event in that solemn era of the world's history, taking into consideration the boasted progress of the 19th century, can compare with this awful crime backward on the part of a Christian church? 'Guns pointing upwards, each carrying a shot!' How unlike the meek and gentle spirit of Jesus, must that have been, which prompted this embodiment of the war spirit! 'Guns pointing upwards, hurling defiance at high heaven and the Prince of Peace.' How can the Vardens and Vestry of Trinity church repeat the sayings of Jesus as often as they do, whilst by such an act as this we have stated, they are betraying feelings and tastes wholly opposed to their full and true meaning?

Also for the cause of religion, when in the very hour of its friends, no music of heaven is heard, no hope of heaven is inspired. We are, as a people, and so, too, very much in the church, living under the reign of Beelzebub. Were the churches in our land living branches of Christ, the vine, there would be such manifestations of goodness with him, such a reverence of God, and such an habitual solicitude in behalf of the redemption of souls, that it would not be possible for the kingdom of darkness to obtain sway over the great masses of the people. Temperance, Peace and Freedom would be triumphant, and God become all in all.

One murder makes a villain—millions a hero.

## From a Dundee (Scottish) paper.

## SABBATH QUESTION.

As the subject of Sunday travelling has caused some degree of excitement of late among the various religious bodies in town, we insert the following remarks, made by the Reverend George Gillies on Sunday afternoon, in concluding a sermon to his own Congregation.

He yielded to no man in respect and reverence for the Sabbath. He looked on it as the weekly jubilee of the World—as the 'poor man's day'—as the last relic of Paradise—as the finest pledge and foretaste of Heaven. As the son of a man whose book on the Sabbath had been translated into many languages, he had a hereditary right to speak on this subject, as well as a hereditary call, in times like these, to express his reverence for the Lord's Day. But he liked consistency and honesty in this as well as in other things. He would like those who opposed so strenuously travelling on the Sabbath by steam—in consistency to extend their principle. He would ask what they were doing in their Sessions to bring to discipline those who came to their churches in carriages and cabs—whether the cry of rest was not intended for beasts as well as for men and steam-engines—whether any of them hesitated to cross the Tay on Sabbath by the Ferry Boat, or to go in gigs to preach evening sermons in the country, or to leave for other places by the Sabbath Evening Mail—whether in case of their own friends dying at a distance, they would not bless a Sabbath train, and blame their former opposition to it,—whether it was right to argue against the use of anything from its abuse; and if so, why did they not object to railway travelling altogether, and particularly on public holidays, when it was notoriously and grossly abused; and whether they dared or meant to assert, as their language seemed sometimes to imply, that the poor man had not a God-given right to walk before or after the hours of public worship? He would ask some of them why, hypocrites! on this point, they were so lax on others—why they were holding fellowship with the bloody ruffians across the Atlantic—who denied three millions of their fellow beings the Sabbath, or permitted them only a Sabbath mutilated, and insultingly reminding them of their bondage—whether Sabbath-breaking or slave-holding were the greater crime—whether the Sabbath-breaker or the slave-stealer and murderer were the greater criminal—whether, in this, they were not straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel? Till such questions—and he might have asked many more—were fully and fairly answered, he would continue to think himself right, in not attending, or announcing, or approving of, a late huge piece of enacted hypocrisy called a public meeting, where so lax on others—shrugging itself under general aspects and catholic names—and in inviting their attention to certain awful language in the 23d chapter of Matthew? He begged not to be misunderstood. He deeply disapproved of all unnecessary Sabbath travelling. He hoped the Sessions—his own among the rest—would do their duty to these things, and that they would be pursuing a line of conduct which was calculated to disgust men—even with that best offender, his consolation was the Sabbath was safe both from its open enemies and its insidious or pretended friends. It stood on Sinai—as on a pedestal. Nay, it stood on a yet firmer foundation—on the Sepulchre of Christ! It was better than the most august sanctification of the law of directors, or the huzzas of ignorant crowds. It would never cease out of the land. It would never cease out of the World. And when he ceased to reverence it, might his right hand forget its cunning, and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth.

PUNISHMENT IMPOSSIBLE TO BE ADOPTED.  
It has become perfectly obvious that the enemies of capital punishment, are the enemies of all punishment; which fact, is certainly consistent, and, to make the consistency complete, only requires to be accompanied by open and avowed hostility to all government of whatever kind, and by whomsoever exercised.

But it seems never to have occurred to these sympathizers not only with criminals, but with crime itself, that while it is possible to abolish civil penalties, there is a boundless catalogue of penalties of a different kind, which cannot be touched by the hand of man, and over which 'public opinion' has no power. We may let the murderer go free from all infliction by the hand of the civil magistrate; but his punishment, like Cain's, will still be heavier than he can bear. Who would not prefer death to the life and experience of Anan Burr, after the murder of Hamilton? You may let the seducer and his so-called victim, (rather, partner in crime), go unwhipped of civil justice; but God has wrought the materials and means of condign punishment so thoroughly into the constitution of both partners of the guilt, that there is absolutely no escape for either. The utmost extent of civil penalty is but a fraction, a drop, to that which God has decreed for the offender, in the course of Nature. What saving is the imprisonment of a few years, or the death agonies of a moment, compared with the gall and wormwood of an angry conscience, to all eternity? Join an angry God, and an angry universe, and see what saving you effect to the criminal, by substituting spiritual penalties for capital punishments, or even abolishing civil penalties altogether. To accomplish any thing, you should have prevented the crime, which touches the spring, and sets the machine of torture going; you should go behind the screen, and destroy the machinery of sin; you should prevail on the Maker of man to re-model his handiwork, and leave out reason and conscience, and hope and remorse, and all that makes and makes us stones, or trees, instead of men! Till then, you have done nothing, but beat the air with vain words, reform and change as much as you may. The criminal, even, will not thank you. He will laugh at your miserable abortions of effort to save him, and will dismiss you with Job's complaint, 'My friends have forsaken me, and my acquaintances are at a distance from me; and all who know me have fled from me; and they that were before me have said, Where is he? and they that were after me have said, Where is he? and they that were before me have said, Where is he? and they that were after me have said, Where is he?'

CONDITION OF IRELAND.  
Extracts from WILLIAM HOWITT'S description of the condition of Ireland in 1845, in an article in 'The Liberator,' called 'Visit to Mr. O'Connell at Derrynane.'

'The condition of Ireland is no equivocal one. There is no mistake about it.' On its face, the most unobtrusive traveller sees written poverty and wrong. Forages there has been carried on a system of drainage, not of the bog, but of the purposes of the cultivators. To what an extent this has gone, is testified by the air of blight and desolation which lies on the country. But it is only when you explore the abodes, and the mode and means of existence of this people, that the awful truth of these things becomes realized to you.

You see fat pigs lying before every door, or on every hearth; but do those who rear these animals eat them? Such an idea never enters their heads. As Goldsmith said long ago—  
'The English laborer kills his pigs at Christmas, and hangs a pair of fat flitches luxuriously from his cottage ceiling. Never is such a luxury seen in Ireland. It may be said that scarce Irish cotters know the taste of bacon; the pigs all walk off to England!'

Hens stalk about their eggs; their eggs are all sent to England. Turkeys strut and feed in fields; but they fly to England when ready for the pot. Splendid herds of bullocks graze his meadows; but as soon as fat, they march away to England! He never tastes a steak of them. Days of fine cows graze, too, in the pastures; but their milk is all made into butter, which sails away to England. Corn (wheat) waves on the plains of Ireland; it is a real fact; though it seems doubtful, when we hear of the bulk of the people existing only on potatoes. Corn does not grow there; but no sooner is it sown, than it takes wing for Europe. The landlord is gone to England, and all sorts of landed produce, by some strange mesmeric effect, seem resolved to go after him. There is but one exception—the potato. That is Irish to the core. The poor half-

brother of corn cleaves to the poor half-brother of England, and is his sole prop and support. But, gracious heaven! to think only of one everlasting and unvarying meal of potatoes, and nothing else! Of a whole nation—at least, six out of eight millions of its population—eating potatoes, and nothing but potatoes, morning, noon, and night, from day to day, and from year to year, to the end of their lives! There is something hideous in the very idea. \* \* \* The sheep on the hills seeks variety of food, or it pines and perishes; but the Irish peasant, a man, and a brother of the richest epicure, is compelled to his one monotonous meal; and if he perishes, it is for want of *variety*.

If a clever fellow had sat down to plan a scheme by which he might reduce a whole nation to that singular condition, that it should produce all the good things of this world, yet should enjoy none of them; that they who raised them should never taste them; that corn, cattle, butter, eggs, bacon, should all fly the lips of the modern Tantalus, who was tormented by his insatiable thirst; and that, by a strange and inextinguishable law, they should all pass out of the country, and leave him nothing but potatoes, he would have found it an attempt overmatching the most transcendent intellect. But here has England, almost without a thought, and by the simple application of sufficient cold steel and malevolent sinews, most perfectly accomplished this cunning project. And because Irishmen have not been contented to tolerate this condition, which none in human shape ought to tolerate, from time to time they have been massacred without mercy, and placed on the scale of serfs.'

## MISCELLANY.

## CONVERSATION.

The following hints are taken from a sensible Address on Conversation, delivered before the Newburyport Female High School, on the third anniversary of its establishment, Dec. 19, 1846, by Andrew P. Peabody—published by James Munroe & Co., Boston—second edition.

One great fault of New England pronunciation is, that the work is performed too much by the outer organs of speech. The tones of the voice have but little depth. Instead of a generous play of the throat and lungs, the throat almost closes, and the voice seems to be formed in the mouth. It is this that gives what is called a nasal tone to the voice, which, when denied free range through its lawful avenues, rushes in part through the nose. We notice the nasal pronunciation in excess here and there in an individual, while Englishmen and Southerners observe it as a prevailing characteristic of all classes of people in the United States. Southerners in general are much less careful and accurate in pronunciation than we are; but they more than compensate for this deficiency by the full, round tones in which they utter themselves. In our superficial use of the organs of speech, there are some consonants which we are prone to omit altogether. This is especially the case with g in words that end with ing. Nine persons out of ten say, 'sing' instead of 'singing.' I know some public speakers, and many private ones, who never pronounce the t in such words as *object*, *prosper*. Very few persons give the right sound to r final. Far is generally pronounced as if it were written fah. Now, I would not have the full Hibernian roll of *ther*; but I would have the presence of the letter more distinctly recognized than it often is, even by persons of refined and fastidious taste.

Let me next beg you to shun all the ungrammatical vulgarisms which are often heard, but which never fly harshly on a well-tuned ear. If you permit yourselves to use them now, you will never get rid of them. I know a venerable and able physician, who has stood at the head of his profession in this State, and has moved in the most refined society for half a century, who to this day says *haint* for *has not*, having acquired the habit when a schoolboy. I have known persons, who have for years tried unsuccessfully to break themselves of saying *done* for *did*, and *you and I* for *you and me*. Many well-educated persons, through the influence of long habit, persist in saying *shure* for *sure*, while they know perfectly well that they ought to say *sure*; and there is not far hence a clergyman, marvellously precise and fastidious in his choice of words, who is very apt to commence his sermon by saying, 'I shure you in a recent discourse.' A false delicacy has very generally introduced itself as the perfect substitute for *drunk*, instead of *drunk*, which almost has every respectable authority in its favor; and the imperfect and perfect participles of many verbs have become similarly confounded. I know not what grammar you use in this school. I trust that it is an old one; for some of the new grammars sanction these vulgarisms, and in looking over their tables of irregular verbs, I have observed the following inflections in relation to the Roman Catholic religion in Hayti. We should suppose that in no other country in the world is Popery thus circumstanced:

THE HAYTIEN CATHOLICS REFUSE any allegiance whatever to the Pope of Rome. They regard the Papal authority as opposed to their national and civil liberty; and in consistency with their republican principles, they allow of no arch-bishops, bishops, deans, or other church dignitaries, save the single order of priests; and of the appointing or deposing of them, the Roman Church claims the right and power. The Roman Catholic religion is, therefore, not only recognized by the Government as the state religion, but is subject to legislative regulations and executive authority.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BUENA VISTA ON THE 22d AND 23d OF FEBRUARY, 1847.

Regulars.—Killed—Capt. C. Lincoln, assistant adjutant general. Wounded—Capt. Stein, 1st Dragoons; 2d Lieut. Wm. J. French, 3d Artillery; 1st Lieut. J. P. O'Brien, 4th Artillery.  
Mississippi Volunteers.—Killed—1st Lieut. S. B. Moore; 2d Lieut. T. McNulty. Wounded—Col. Jeff Davis; Capt. J. M. Sharpe; Lieut. A. B. Corwin, Posey, and J. P. Stockton.  
First Kentucky Cavalry.—Killed—Adj. S. M. Vaughan. Wounded—One captain and three lieutenants (names not given).  
Arkansas Cavalry.—Killed—Col. A. Yell; Capt. A. Porter. Wounded—Lieut. S. Redder.  
Second Kentucky Foot, Rifles.—Killed—Col. McKee; Lieut. Col. H. Clay; Capt. O. W. Moore; Capt. W. T. Willis. Wounded—Lieuts. E. S. Barbour, Wilcox, and Mosier.  
Indiana Brigade.—Wounded—Gen. Lane.  
Second Regiment.—Killed—Capt. Kinney, Walker, and Lieut. Par. Wounded—Capt. Saunders and Lieut. Cayer, Pennington, Morse, Lewis, Davis, and Emerson.  
Third Regiment.—Killed—Captain Faggot. Wounded—Major Gorman and Capt. Slub.  
Illinois Brigade.—1st Regt.—Killed—Col. Hardin, Capt. Zahasky, Lieut. Hargrave. Wounded—Lieut. J. L. McConnell, and H. Evans.  
Illinois Volunteers.—2d Regt.—Killed—Captain Woodman; Lieuts. Brunton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Barthen, Anderson, and Price. Wounded—Capt. Coffee and Baker; Lieuts. Pickett, Engle, Steele, and Wadsworth; Adjutant Whitesides. Company of Texas Volunteers.  
Killed—1st Lieutenant Campbell; and 2d Lieut. Leonard. Wounded—Captain Conner.

On the night of the 24th ult., a Dr. Schultz committed an outrage of a most villainous character, at Indiana, Pa. Having been refused in his advances to the daughter of a Mr. Hill, he vowed revenge and disguising himself, he proceeded to Mr. Hill's farm, and set fire to the barn. From thence he went to the dwelling house, and attempted to throw in a shovelful of charged powder, and a fragment striking Schultz, tore off his under jaw, and injured his body badly. The house was much shattered, and the barn was burned down, with its contents of two thousand bushels of grain, five horses, harness, &c. The incendiary was found lying upon the ground, and was lodged in prison.—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

INELAND.—In the midst of appalling scenes of destruction and death, God is pouring into this country from all parts of the world, yet without seeming to arrest in the least degree the rapid strides of famine. The Cork Reporter says that in three consecutive days, no less than 45 vessels arrived in that harbor laden with grain.

O'Connell's health is said to have slightly improved. The English papers announce the death of Sir William Curtis, a baronet of considerable note in his day.

Hervey Leech, the well known proprietor of the monkey race, under the assumed name of Signior Hervey Nanno, died at Shorehitch, in his 46th year.

The Duke de Polignac died at Paris, March 2d, after a long and painful illness.

THE Cincinnati Arts Union have offered to Hiram Powers, the sculptor, the sum of \$10,000 for his *Ecce Homo*, a copy of his *Greek Slave*, and a piece, the subject of which he himself to choose.

Gen. Santa Anna was born at San Juan del Rio about the year 1804, and is the son of an exiled Spanish nobleman.

A suit is now on trial in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in which the damages are laid at nearly \$900,000 for a breach of contract.

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THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD. Will be exhibited every evening except Sunday, at BANCROFT'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. PAINTED ON THREE MILES OF CANVASS. EXHIBITING a view of country 1200 miles in length—extending from the mouth of the Mississippi to the city of New Orleans. Admission, school-room, Chalmers place. Exhibited every Saturday and Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHOOL. FOR the instruction of YOUNG LADIES and LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS in English, Latin, French, Drawing, Music, at No. 10 Federal street, Boston.

Refer to Mr. T. T. Barry, 120 Harrison Avenue. J. W. Barry, 19 Court street. Miss WATKINS, school-room, Chalmers place. Mrs. FOLEY, Cambridge. For further information, apply at No. 4 High street, at Mr. M. H. LINCOLN'S.

ROBERT MORRIS, JR. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. BRAZER'S BUILDING, STATE ST. BOSTON.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN'S MAGAZINE. SELF-IMPROVEMENT. The January and March Numbers of this new Periodical, of original design and neat execution, contain Original Articles by the Editors, E. A. Lee, E. A. Phillips, J. P. Sturges, and D. D. Howard. Also Choice Selections from H. W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell, Geo. S. Hillard, Charles Sumner, William E. Channing, Leonard Whittington, O. W. Hill, and other distinguished writers. The work has received extensive commendation from the Press, and is meeting with good success.

Issued two monthly—Price, \$1 20 in advance. Two copies to one address, \$2, or one copy for two years \$2—six copies \$5—thirteen copies \$9. Single Numbers 20 cts. Edited and published by GEORGE W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill, Boston, and sold by all principal Retail Agents and Booksellers in the United States. March 26.

HITCHCOCK & HOLT, DENTISTS, Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Boston.

DR. HITCHCOCK has resumed his professional duties at his Old Establishment, where he may always be found, and is now associated with Dr. Hill, who is so favorably known as a regular and successful practitioner in Europe, and has acquired all the improvements which are successfully practiced by them. In addition to his four regular hours of office, he is in attending that, with the aid of his associate, he is prepared to attend to the services of a Dentist, and to all who wish the services of a Dentist, visit their office.

NEW BOOKS. THE Water Cure Manual, embracing as sound a system of Vinet's Principles and his Doctrines, as the description of the Modes of using Water in the Cure and Prevention of Disease, and the Remedial and Hygienic influences of Air, Occupation, Climate, Diet, &c. Illustrated by a series of Engravings. By H. W. Shaw, M. D., Practitioner of Water Cure.

The above Work contains a more full account of the water treatment than has been given in any other book. Also, Christian Non-Resistance, in all its important bearings, Illustrated and Defined by Wm. Ballou. Sermons of Rev. Theodore Parker; Parker's late Works, &c. For sale by BELLA MARSH, 25 Cornhill.

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND. TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER CONTINUES to manufacture all the various improved TRUSSES at his old stand, 254 Washington street, opposite No. 264, and also at Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been less than ten years; and his residence and business both in the same building. He has been engaged nearly the whole of the time, day or evening, he has more room and better conveniences for the business than any other person engaged in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Pelvic and Uterine Trusses for Trichoplasia, Uterine Suppuration, Kneecaps, Back Bands, Stretched Ligaments, and feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new.

Trusses having worn a Truss for less than twenty years, and his residence and business both in the same building. He has been engaged nearly the whole of the time, day or evening, he has more room and better conveniences for the business than any other person engaged in this city or any other.

Convex Spinal Trusses, for Pelvic and Uterine Trusses, for Trichoplasia, Uterine Suppuration, Kneecaps, Back Bands, Stretched Ligaments, and feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new.

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